

## A Century of Assassinations.

America has already had two Martyr Presidents.

George III of England, mad attempt by Margaret Nicholson, August 2, 1786; again, by James Hatfield, May 15, 1800. Napoleon I, attempt by an infernal machine, December 14, 1800. Paul, Czar of Russia, by nobles, March 24, 1801. Spencer Percival, premier of England, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. George IV (when regent), attempt, January 28, 1817. August Kotzebue, German dramatist, for political motives, by Karl Sand, March 23, 1819. Charles, Duc de Berri (father of the Comte de Chambord), February 13, 1820.

Capo d'Istria, count, Greek statesman, attempt, January 30, 1835. Andrew Jackson, President United States, attempt, January 30, 1831. Louis Philippe, of France, many attempts, by Fieschi July 28, 1835; by Abbaud, June 25, 1836; by Meunier, December 27, 1836; by Darnes, October 15, 1840; by Lecomte, April 14, 1846; by Henry, July 29, 1846.

Denis Affre, archbishop of Paris, June 25, 1848. Rossi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman statesman, November 15, 1848. Frederick William IV of Prussia, attempt, by Solofeja, May 22, 1850. Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt, by Libeny, February 18, 1853.

Ferdinand, Charles III, Duke of Parma, March 27, 1854. Isabella II of Spain, attempts, by La Riva, May 4, 1847; by Merino, February 2, 1852; by Raymond Fuentes, May 25, 1856.

Napoleon III, attempts, by Pianori, April 28, 1855; by Bellemare, September 8, 1855; by Orsini and others (France), January 14, 1858. Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, August 13, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Ford's theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, died April 15, 1865.

Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868. Marshal of Spain, December 28, died December 30, 1870.

George Darboy, archbishop of Paris, by communists, May 24, 1871. Richard, Earl of Mayo, governor general of India, by Shere Ali, a convict, in Andaman Islands, February 8, 1872.

Bismarck, Prince, attempts, by Blind, May 7, 1866; by Kullman, July 13, 1874.

Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876. Hussien Avni and other Turkish ministers, by Hassan, a Circassian officer, June 15, 1876.

William I of Prussia and Germany, attempt, by Oscar Becker, July 14, 1861; by Hodel, May 11, 1878, by Dr. Nobiling, June 2, 1878.

Mehemet Ali, Pasha, by Albanians, September 7, 1878. Lytton, Lord, Viceroy of India, attempt, by Bana, December 12, 1878.

Alfonso XII, of Spain, attempts, by J. O. Monaca, October 25, 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez, December 30, 1879.

Loris Melikoff, Russian general, attempt, March 4, 1880. Bratiano, premier of Roumania, attempt, by J. Pietraro, December 14, 1880.

Alexander II, of Russia, attempts, by Karakozov at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1880; by Beresowski at Paris, June 6, 1887; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1879; by undermining a railway train, December 1, 1879; by explosion of Winter palace, St. Petersburg, February 17, 1880; killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, 2 p. m., March 13, 1881.

Garfield, James A., President of the United States, shot by Charles Julius Guiteau, Washington, July 2, 1881; died from his wounds, September 19, 1881; Guiteau convicted of murder in the first degree, January 26, 1882; sentenced February 2; hanged on June 30, 1882.

Marié Francois Sadi Carnot, President of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Cesare Santa, an anarchist, Sunday, June 24, 1894.

Stanislav Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives, July 25, 1895.

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria; assassinated at Geneva, Switzerland, by Luccheni, an Italian, September 10, 1898.

Ulysses Hureaux, President of San Domingo, assassinated July 26, 1899.

Humbert I, King of Italy, attempt, by John Passananti, November 17, 1878; by Gaetano Bresci, an Italian anarchist, July 29, 1900; died immediately.

## The Italian Anarchists.

President Carnot of France was killed by an Italian anarchist at Lyons on Sunday, June 24, 1894.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria was killed by an Italian anarchist in Geneva on Saturday, September 10, 1898.

Humbert, King of Italy, was killed by an Italian anarchist at Monza on Sunday, July 29, 1900.

Two of the most excellent rulers of Europe, and the admirable and inoffensive Austrian Empress have fallen as victims of this society of Italian anarchists within six years. The murderers go about their work deliberately and the man who is to kill a king or the president of a republic is selected by lot.

If they are allowed to go on with their terrible work they will doubtless kill all the most eminent rulers of the world. Four or five more victims during the next ten years will require them to kill the German Emperor, the Prince of Wales, the Czar of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria. It is evident that no royal or imperial life is even a fair insurance risk, with such a society in successful operation.

The Italian society of murderers seems to be a well organized body and to do its business in a very business-like way. It has been customary heretofore to detect and punish the members of such societies. It is about time to have the proper methods taken to deal with the organized anarchists of Italy. Money will buy their secrets and a law making membership in such a society punishable with death would tend to diminish their activity.—[Hartford Times.]

Amount of Gold in the Country. Director of the mint Roberts has written a letter on the subject of the discrepancy in the treasury figures as to the amount of gold on hand and the amount actually in sight. He says in part: "The stock of gold in this country, as shown by the treasury estimates, was

\$1,043,525,117. You doubtless understand how these estimates are made, viz: by adding each year the output of the mints and the imports of domestic coin, and by subtracting each year the exports of domestic coin, the amount received and an estimated amount for the consumption in the arts and manufactures. The Government holdings on May 1 amounted to \$426,989,371, and the amount held by the national banks at their latest statement was \$155,769,872.

These two items constitute the gold in sight, and together amount to \$622,759,243, leaving about \$400,000,000 to be otherwise accounted for. It is, of course, not correct to say that this entire amount is missing from the country as it is known that state banks, trust companies and similar organizations at all times have a share of their regular ready money in gold, and that a considerable amount is in general circulation.

It has been held, however, by some writers that the amount of gold outside the treasury and national banks cannot possibly be so great as the sum named, and that therefore the treasury estimate of the total stock is manifestly erroneous. This office and the sub-treasury in New York are engaged in an effort to check the figures that have been made from year to year. Mr. Muhlenberg is going carefully over the figures for exports and imports, and an effort is being made here to check the figures for consumption in the arts and to obtain such information as may be available as to the sums carried out of the country by travellers and not reported to the custom houses. The inquiry has not proceeded far enough to warrant any statement of results."

Mr. Davis's Impressions of President Kruger.

My first meeting with President Kruger was very brief, and I learned little from it of him then which has not been made familiar to every one. Mr. Kruger brought me to his house and we sat on his porch, he leading and reloading his cavernous pipe while and staring out into the street. The thing that impressed me first was that in spite of his many years, his great bulk and height gave you an impression of strength and power which was increased by the force he was able to put into his abrupt gestures. He gesticulated awkwardly but with the vigor of a young man, throwing out his arm as though he were pitching a quoft, and opening his great fingers and clenching them again in a menacing fist, with which he struck upon his knee. When he spoke he looked neither at the State Secretary nor at me, but out into the street, and when he did look at one, his eyes held no expression, but were like those in a jade idol. His whole face, chiefly, I think, because of the eyes, was like a heavy waxen mask. In speaking his lips moved and most violently, but every other feature of his face remained absolutely set. In his ears he wore little gold rings, and his eyes, which were red and seared with some disease, were protected from the light by great gold-rimmed spectacles of dark glass with wire screws.

So many men had come to see him and to ask him to talk on a subject to which the day for was past, that he had grown properly weary of it all, and before I could ask him for the particular information I hoped to obtain, he said, "I say what I have said before, we are fighting for our independence." He kept repeating this stubbornly several times, and then more specifically saying, "They are two hundred thousand, we are thirty thousand." "They have turned the black men on the border against us."

"It is like a big bully fighting a boy." "From 'Pretoria in War Time,' by Richard Harding Davis, in the fiction number of Scribner's.

## The Dandelion Not a Pest.

Writing of the dandelion, which Henry Ward Beecher named, "The Golden Prophet," and which James Russell Lowell apostrophized as "Dear common wayside flower," a writer of the well known "Stories of the Street" says: "Some one said the dandelion was an ugly pest. Perhaps it is, I wonder if he ever studied the pest; if he noted the intelligence it has, or the use it serves. First comes the flower with its wonderful ingenuity, and blooms for the day. Then what happens? The flower closes and droops to the ground where the seed is germinated. Meanwhile the stem is growing and there it slowly rises until the fluffy ball is disclosed in all its downy beauty. Then the wind sweeps it bare and its mission is performed. Pest! It is not so much of a pest when it is served in a cool salad or as a plate of greens; or did you ever relish a drink of dandelion beer, or a cup of dandelion coffee? It is an article of food and we eat it more plentifully, it would not be the pest it is."

General Howard's Lecture Tour.

Gen. O. O. Howard, of Burlington, started from New York city last week on an extended lecture tour. His first lectures were to be August 2 at Silver Lake, N. Y., and at Lincoln, Neb., August 7. His other engagements are at Clear Lake, Iowa, August 10; Rome City, Ind., August 14; at Chautauque, N. Y., August 18, and at Nanticoke, Conn., August 22. During this trip he will also work in the interest of the Lincoln Memorial University, of which institution he is a director.

The oldest Democrat of Vermont is said to be Israel Avery, of Northfield Center, now in his ninety-seventh year and as smart as a man of forty.

## Buffalo's Art Palace.

Mr. J. J. Albright Gives \$350,000 to erect a Permanent Art Building which Pan-American Visitors may Enjoy.

The city of Buffalo is soon to have one of the most beautiful buildings in the western world, a public art gallery to cost upwards of \$350,000. The building is the gift of J. J. Albright, a citizen of Buffalo, and a liberal patron of art, who desires to bestow upon his city a structure that will forever yield immeasurable pleasure to those who visit it, and become, as well, a center of culture and art. The only conditions imposed by the public spirited donor were that the city of Buffalo should furnish a site, and that the Fine Arts Academy of Buffalo, which is made the custodian of the property should raise a maintenance fund of \$100,000. The city promptly deeded the site requested, which is just within the limits of Delaware Park, overlooking the beautiful park lake. The Fine Arts Academy has complied with the terms of the gift as they applied to the maintenance fund, and the building will be hurried to completion as rapidly as conditions will permit. The building will be used as the art palace of the Pan American Exposition and thereafter become the permanent home of Buffalo's art collections.

This magnificent edifice will be 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, the principal facade looking toward the east. The building will stand upon a broad terrace 35 feet above the level of the city, which lies but a few rods below and to the eastward. The principal approach will be by a beautiful monumental flight of steps, the contour of the ground giving opportunity for stately embellishment. The terrace walls are to be of heavy granite blocks. Statuary, fountains, formal floral displays and lawns will complete the ornamentation of the terrace.

The style of architecture chosen is the classic Greek, both the eastern and western facades showing rows of rich, graceful columns. The style is Ionic. A semi-circular colonnade forms the central figure of the west or Elmwood Avenue front. The building has broad wings at the extreme northern and southern ends, terminated by porches which will be reproductions of famous architectural works of ancient Greece. The highest peak is only 45 feet above ground. The Erechtheum of Athens has been a prolific source of inspiration for the architects, Messrs. Green and Wicks of Buffalo. The porch of the Erechtheum, famous for its Caryatids, will be one of the works to be thus reproduced. The Erechtheum was an ancient temple and is one of the most interesting of the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens. It was rebuilt after the Persian invasion, about 400 B. C. Entering the building by way of the main approach one comes first to the hall of statuary, in the middle of the building, which is 71 x 100 feet. Directly west of this is the Hyacinth, a large semi-circular room with tiers of seats and a rostrum, where lectures may be given before audiences of several hundred people. North of Statuary Hall will be a gallery 35 x 85 feet. On either side of the corridor leading to this gallery are Library and Board rooms. Beyond in the extreme north wing will be seven studio rooms, connected by a long corridor. In the western part of the building are two ante rooms and four large galleries. In the large light basement will be numerous other rooms for all sorts of uses in connection with the proper management of the building, such as bicycle and cloak rooms, lavatories, janitor's quarters, electric lighting and heating, package and storage. The building will be strictly fire-proof, the materials being white

marble, steel beams, brick cement and stone. The structure will require 25,000 cubic feet of marble. All materials will be of the best, so that an enduring edifice may remain when present generations shall have vanished.

A King.

It is a King that the assassin's hand has struck down at Monza, a King who in a reign of twenty-two trying years never failed in any kindly quality. Fearless in the face of disease as on the battlefield, just, merciful, a fosterer of the arts of learning, placing the welfare of Italy above the fortunes of his house, Humbert I. deserved even more than his remarkable father the surname, Il Re Galantuomo. In the breaking down of reputations of the leaders of all political parties the people of Italy have come to look upon their King as the one man who stood for something stable and who might possibly extricate them from their difficulties.

Humbert's task was a thankless one, with little promise of glory. Coming to the throne when the first flush of enthusiasm over a united Italy was fading and the material losses were becoming evident as the price which the former independent states had paid for union, overshadowed by the fame of his father and of the other makers of the new Italy, Humbert I. was obliged to guide his country through its bitter and costly experience of how hard it is to undo the wrongs and omissions of centuries in a few short years. As to the wisdom of

If ever superstition could find excuse, it would be when the expectant mother, calendar in hand, ponders the fortunate days and hopes that the baby's birthday may fall on a lucky time. It is natural to wish the time until I sent and got three bottles of those we love. Why not will fortune as well as wish it for the child?

The greatest fortune any mother can bestow on her child is a healthy body and a happy mind, and with this great fortune every mother may endow the child if she will. The child's stock of health is what the mother supplies. The weak and worrie mother would do well to ponder the words of a very slender stock of health to bestow on the baby.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes mothers healthy and happy. It does away with the misery of morning sickness. It strengthens the nerves, gives the body a feeling of buoyancy, makes the mind cheerful, gives vigor and elasticity to the organs peculiarly female, and baby's advent to the world is free from danger and painless.

"My first two babies were still-born, and I suffered every thing but death," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Michigan Co., Mich. "I was reduced to a mere shadow. I was three months along with my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near losing my baby. When I was two months I was under the care of my doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I improved fast and continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 105 pounds."

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Door and Window.

Piazza Work and Door Hoods.

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E. E. GALER.

Concord Avenue, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

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MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.

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his course, and whether a greater man might not have found a better way, opinions must differ; they cannot as to his whole-souled devotion to his country and his task. One brave act, as knightly a deed as history records, he was able to do. When Naples went wild with superstitions terror in the cholera epidemic of 1884, King Humbert went straight to the city and side by side with Cardinal Sanfelice, exposed himself to the plague in the hospitals and in the foulest slums, day after day, till the people took heart again. That Italians can never forget.

Whatever motive impelled his wretched murderer to slay, his act has deprived Italy of her main stay. It will be long before she can give her new King the confidence that she justly gave King Humbert.—[New York Sun.]

Mary Cray.

A pretty little legend belongs to the family of Lord Fingall. One of the most distinguished members was Sir Thomas Plunkett, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. While a student he was walking one day in the Temple Gardens and saw a beautiful girl washing clothes in the river Thames and singing a plaintive Irish song. He recognized it as "The Lament of Mary Cray" and recalled the fact that the wife and daughter of Sir Christopher Cray, of Rathmore had been deprived of their estates by relatives after the death of Sir Christopher. It occurred to young Plunkett that the singer might be the daughter, and he asked her if she were Mary Cray. She answered affirmatively, and the student impulsively offered his services to regain the lost property. He was successful, and eventually the clever and generous lawyer married the heiress whose rights he had regained.

Endorsed by Clergymen.

Gentlemen: Some personal experience enables me to heartily recommend the use of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil